BELLOWS FALLS, MAR. 1, 1861

desirous of giving it to our readers as early untrue. as possible, and as Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural address will be upon us next week, we believe we have chosen the best course.

With regard to Mr. Morrill's speech, it needs no comment from us, even if we had the space. While it is conciliatory in tone, it is firm in Republican principles, and will be received with general satisfaction by his constituents at home.

## Attempted Assassination.

Mr. Van Wyck, a republican member of Congress from New York, was attacked by three ruffians on Thursday night of last week. He was stabbed twice with a heavy knife, first in the breast, but was saved from harm by a memorandum book in his pocket. The other blow he warded off with his hand which was cut severely. Mr. Van Wyck made a vigorous resistance during which he knocked down one of the rufflans, and in turn was himself knocked down with a cudgel by the third rascal, but recovering, he draw his pistol and shot at one of his assailants, and thinks the shot took effect, as the party immediately retreated. He then went to his hotel in a weak but not dangerous condition. It is greatly to be regretted that he could not have killed all three of the assassins on the spot.

Mr. Van Wyck speaks straight out on the slavery question and secression, has received many letters threatening his life, and there is no doubt that this was the occasion of the murderous attack. What a beautiful government we live under! We wish most sincerely that the prospect was rid of the entire slave holding part of this Union.

## Mr. Lincoln, in Washington-Plot

The tour of the President elect was suddenly brought to a close on Friday last, by the timely discovery of a plot to kill done either before he arrived at Baltimore, makes this statement :or in that city according to circumstance. We copy the following from the New-York Times:

" Abraham Lincoln, the President elect tral railroad to Baltimore.

that an organized body of men had deter- disposed of." mined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed, he and some whose fame is not to this country the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars the movements were managed. from the road at some point where they could rush down a steep embankment and compelled to make arrangements which in money. would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Mr. Lincoln did not want to vield, and Cel. Sumner, actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock Mr Lincoln left on a special train. He were a Scotch plaid cap and a very long militarycloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who States. were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be

No PEACE.-The peace conference, Tuesday, voted down Mr. Franklin's subother sections, that they will endeavor, on views in respect to slavery.

sation.

Harrisburg, on Friday, with a message that she was legally married. The young Mr. Speaker, not having been able to co-from Messrs. Seward, Scott, and Holt. This man pleaded, the justice "guessed they locide with the honorable chairman, who

matter this week to make room for the They urged Mr. Lincoln to anticipate this happy couple departed with no misgivings. speech of Hen. J. S. Morrill, of this dis- conspiracy by a sudden and secret journey trict, delivered in the House of Represent- to Washington, and after considerable disatives last week. We should have occu-dussion he reluctantly consented. He was pied a portion of our outside space with it, not disguised with a cap and clock as has Speech of Hon. J. S. Morrill, but it was not received in season, and being been asserted. In this respect the story is

> CS The Rutland Courier is out again to have the republicans nominate Frederick Holbrook for governor. We will ask the same question we did before, viz : if Mr. Holbrook is nominated, will the Courier

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- Benning W. Jenness, the Breckinridge democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, has withting their forces for a desperate struggle.

MR. LINCOLN'S DOINGS AND PURPOSES. court in their constitution room.

Mr. Breekinridge called on Mr. Lincoln Sunday evening. Gen. Cass called Mon-The veteran wept when speaking of the condition of the country.

to see the new president, and was answered that he was engaged.

Mr. Lincoln moves freely about at Wilmore cocouraging that we would finally get time Sunday night conversing freely with lard's Hotel, and was in the parlor for some and no danger is apprehended.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT UPON MR. LIN-Mr. Lincoln. The deed was to have been COLN'S LIFE. - The Syracuse Journal was visible to me-always expecting that

"We have been informed by gentlemen connected with the party of Mr. Lincoln since he left home for Washington, that those of whole States. The Representathere were several attempts to take his life tives from the disaffected section were each of the United States, is safe in the capital made during the journey through Indiana our equals, and respectable in numbers, and of the United States, is said in the capital made during the journal the later of the ration. By the admirable arrange- and Ohio. The one which threatened the right of being heard. ment of General Scott, the country has most strious consequence took place on the voic. This opportunity has been granted: been spared the lasting disgrace, which presidential train leaving Cincinnati, when and yet, I confess, while there is a fertility would have been fastened indelibly upon it a grenade of the most destructive character of apprehensions, no real grievance has had Mr. Lincoln been murdered upon his was discovered in the car occupied by Mr. been made manifest. Our admirable and journey thither as he would have been had | Lincoln, his family and personal friends. It be followed the program as announced in was found in a small carpet bag, which had little of local hardship, as any ever devised the papers, and gone by the Northern cen-been deposited in a seat of the car by some by the wit of man. al railroad to Baltimore.

"On Thursday night after he had retired, it from the fact that no baggage was allow-Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed ed in the ears. On examination the grethat a stranger desired to see him on a mat- nade concealed in the carpet bag was dis- ry would have been required at our hands. ter of life and death. He declined to admit covered to be ignited, and so arranged that But, while we have been victorious in the him unless he gave his name, which he at within fifteen minutes it would have explodonce did. Such psestige did the name ed with a force sufficient to have demolishcarry that while Mr. Lincoln, was yet dis- ed the car and destroyed the lives of all robed he granted an iterview to the caller. persons in it. Of course the 'infernal ma- lar vote of the Democratic party itself re-A prolonged conversation elicted the fact chine was speedily removed and properly jected. For one million three hundred and lot kine have no date to refer that it

Gen. Scott is quietly receiving informaever entered it. The list of names of the which will enable him to select the proper conspirators presented a most astonishing officers and men for emergencies or imporarray of persons high in southern confidence, tant positions. The troops he has assembled at Washington, and the officers who alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers command them, had been privately tested. endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry unknown to themselves, before being sumit into effect. As they nederstood Mr. moned to the national capital; and the fact Lincoln, was to leave Harrisburg at nine that not a single resignation or mutinous o'clock this morning by special train, and act is recorded, shows with what accuarcy

A letter from Abbeville, Ala., states that destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. Mr. A. Smith agent of Scovil & Mead. In case of the failure of this project, their druggists in New Orleans, was bung by the plan was to surround the carriage on the mob there on the Saturday before. He was way from depot to depot in Baltimore and a native of New Hampshire, and his offense assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot, consisted in calling Toombs a traitor and So authentic was the source from which the secessionists thieves and robbers, which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lin. was too true to be submitted to. The vigcoln, after counseling with his friends, was ilants took his horse and buggy and \$356

> turns of the New York town meetings, showing that, in fourteen counties, 171 republican and 68 democratic supervisors have been elected-a gain of four to the republicans over last year. New York is not greatly frightened by secession.

Some dozen applications for patents have been made by citizens of states which have secoded, and in every instance they make seconded, and in every instance they make onto that they are citizens of the United books, "The patient abiding of the right-

A Charlestonian writes to his friend in acleep. The telegraph wires were put be- Boston that he is really for the Union, deem itself from the odium of the present youd the reach of any one who might de- though obliged by fear of confiscation to crisis, and I would orge it to that patriorie sire to use them. At 1 o'clock the fact was countenance and aid the secession move- end. A Democratic President has not used whispered from one to another, and it soon ment. His closing paragraph is :- "Mark became the theme of most excited conver- my word-South Carolina will be back in year president."

Tuesday, voted down Mr. Frankin's sub-stitute. Things are therefore in the same been newly appointed and rather verdant mot a difficult feat for the officers and crew them, made glorious by ancestral renown, slavery in the States where it exists, or position as a week ago. Some southern in his duties; did not know how to perform to scuttle and sink the staunchest of ships; and by a common fame, precious by hold-we are against it. Now, if against itcommissioners are much discouraged, but a the marriage ceremony for a young and in- and any government may go down when its tog the ashes of heroes and statesmen whom though we may consider it surplungelittle comforted by assurances from those of Wednesday, to reconcile the conflicting said he was satisfied that it would bold un- a page not to be envised in future history. til the morning, when, if there was snything Nor will it be lost sight of that sees THE PLOT TO KILL MR. LINCOLN .- tice. To this the lady demorred, and re-Senator Seward's son met Mr. Lincoln in fused to leave for home until she was sure Harrisburg, on Friday, with a message that she was legally married. The young

spiracy to take the life of the president and the husband had to start off several elect, which was confirmed by a Philadel- miles for mother justice. An experience phia police detective, who had obtained functionary being at last procure t, the knot some knowledge of the facts of the case, was legally tied and no mistake, and the

STATE OF THE UNION.

OF VERMONT.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February, 18, 1861.

Mr. MORRILL said : Mr. Speaker: It is useles to disguise, and railorous to increase the gravity of the occasion. Against the Government establish ed by Washington, a rebellion, formidable in its proportions and portentous in its refults, is even now buckling on its armor, and with vigorous diplomacy courting allies I am painfully aware how vain for me would be the attempt to stay this downward revodrawn from the canvass, and so also has lution; and, if I cannot arrest it, I will de Robert Morrison, who was nominated for nothing to accelerate its execrable speed. Congress. The opposition are concentra- I do not underrate the martial spirit of the South: and those who imagine there is nothing to be dreaded by the tocsin that assembles the North in arms, know little of the fire that now lies concealed in northern The president elect visited the Senate and ice. . Let but a single gun be fired in this House on Monday afternoon, in company capitol," to use the words of one of my corwith Mr. Seward. Considerable stir was respondents, " and there would not be men occasioned; many members crowded around enough left at home in the North to milk the cows." It is growing too evident that to welcome bim, especially in the House. in each section of our country the wa-dogs He remained but a few minutes, and after- only need to be let loose to cut the Gordian wards visited the justices of the supreme knot we have so long unsuccessfully struggled to untie. Expectant heroes, the cavaliers and the roundheads, already stand on tip-toe to vindicate their respective claims; on one side the engerness to commence, and day morning, in company with Mr. Seward, on the other the reductance to leave off, a and paid his respects to the president elect | fratricidal war. He that does not pause ere he sears the pages of history with such a contest, is a madman. It is not because I doubt the mestle of my own people that I After Mr. Cass withdrew, Mr. Lincoln pause, but because I know their plack. was closeted with Mr. Seward. While they Therefore, not until all hope of the Union were thus occupied, Horace Greeley called shall pass away, will I whet the edge of animosities by imitating the bad example of some gentlemen in sending forth the whoop, instead of sober arguments and reasonable conclusions.

Recognizing the fact that there appeared to be an organized plan to revolutionize all. Two policemen are stationed in the cy to blot out the Declaration of Independ and break up the Government, a conspiraball near the door of his apartments, as is ence and sylvert the Constitution, I voted always the case when distinguished visitors in favor of raising the committee of thirtyare at the hotel. No guards are posted, three, when it was proposed, in order to give those who represented that portion of our country loudest in their complaints an opportunity to be heard to the utmost latitode; and not because any real grievance and others were about to come in. I would consider the complaints of a single individual; and could not, therefore, reject unheard therefore, if they proposed it, entitled to the complex form of Government in all its op-

It is undeniably true that, if the late mit to what nearly two-thirds of the populas, voted against the protection of slavery in the Territories; and only 847.958 for tion from all the army stations in the Union. Mr. Breckinridge, in favor of it. Under these circumstances, thedemand made is a humiliation to which noparty can submit. In 1820 the Missouri compromise was extravagance, although the expenditure was not one sixth of what we now witness; but the North submitted. In 1832 General Jackson was re-elected on the ground when the bank went down, all acquiesced. In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected because he was in favor of "the re-annexation of Texas," and "extending the area of freedom; and when Texas came in, with four slave States extended on its banner, even then there was no rebellion. In 1848 the Wilmot proviso was defeated; but no secession followed. In 1854 the Missouri compromise was repealed; and yet the Union stood firm, notwithstanding this combined blunder and crime. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln was elected, because he was opposed to the exten sion of slavery into the Territories, and opposed to the general maiadministration of The Albany Evening Journal gives re. the Government for the last eight years. That verdict of the people cannot be reversed, excpt by the people themselves, four rears hence. I trust it may never be reversed. Meantime it must be accepted by all order-loving. Constitution-obeying men. If the South did not mean to abide by the result-only on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose"-they should not have courted the issue, nor made the appeal to the ballot-box. Having participated in the election, it is too late to reject the verdict.

ous shall be turned to gladness." Whatever fate may betide our country, the Democratic party has much to do to re-A Minnesota justice of the peace, having by saying "Don't; but if I were you I have, as yet, done nothing to earn out hate would, and I can't help it if you do." It is something rather to elicit praise; and to be a property of altimate interpretations of the extreme very something rather to elicit praise; and to be a property of altimate interpretations of the extreme very something rather to elicit praise; and to be a property of altimate interpretations of the extreme very something rather to elicit praise; and to be a property of altimate interpretation of the extreme very something to earn out hate. satisfied it would hold. The young man corruption and imbecility. The names of this party must now take care of their own

to be my duty to take this method of exlaining what, in my judgment, should be the United States," soon be called upon to act.

And first let me say, that the course of South, before and especially since our assembling here, has made it embarrassing for to words of conciliation; while anything like ession, who mean revolution, more odious han to any other. If any State or States may withdraw their Senators and Repreentatives, seize forts, ships, arsenals, mints spitals, and dock-yards, whenever an election terminates adversely to their politi- can slave trade. al opinions, and then demand terms-funamental changes of organic laws-before hey will return to their allegiance, what is or Constitution, with all its historic splen r, worth? Should such a course obtain sanction of serious concessions, the naional Government would be forever destroyed, and each member of the family, as they acquired strength and mettle for disobedience, might in turn defy the law and order of the paternal roof unless some portion of authority was abdicated, and some portion of the estate was set apart for exclusive enyment. I will do nothing to commit our Republic to this crambling process of mutiny and decay; I will do nothing to admit the doctrine of secession as the extreme edicine of the Constitution. No one who desires the continuance of the Union should ensent to put it in a position of mere sufwith any such virus. If the seceding States desire to quit the Union, and to quit it forever, let them propose constitutional amendnents for that purpose, and calmly submit hem to the people. This is the only mode by which the end aimed at can be reached without civil war, and the utter demoralization of all the parties who choose to main-

tain the present Constitution. I know that the existence of a party, as ompared with the existence of the Union, a matter of utter insignificance. But, at an be relied upon as an entirety, and in or the Constitution will be so chanced that thus incumbered than to support it. Union nen, in whatever party now to be found, hould acknowledge the necessity and unite with us in rescuing the Government from its present dangers; and when we reach almer seas we shall have ample time to fight about political differences as practical sues arise. Whether Representatives ere show that patriotism or not, I feel sure se people will rally under no other banner than the "stars and stripes."

For one, I cannot make what appears to me to be concessions, nor consent to any neasure that shall lower the moral and olitical standard of the great majorty in he North. The South shall have all its rights; but I am commissioned to surrender none. When the principles upon which I was elected a member of this House shall become langerous to the country I shall doem it my duty to resign and go home; but while I be eve them vital to its preservation, they will inue to be asserted. Measures intended for humiliation, forcing the majority to capitu'ate to the minority, will have no countenance from me. But, outside of this, being victors, we can afford to be woold not even have been suggested had magnanimous, and say what we mean. we been defeated; ay, and invited to sub. Rather, we cannot afford anything less. If some future republican traveler from Naples or St. Petesburgh shall ever come here sixty-five thousand nine hundred and sev- let him have no data to note that it was enty-six Democrats, in voting for Mr. Dong. shattered by mere perversity of temper. Let the rock upon which we split-slavery extension-and no other, be marked on the map. The assailants of the Union are now in the wrong, and we must keep them so. will not shut my eyes to the fact that several States, with apparent and sudden sanction established, and it's repeal was never of their people, have started to leave us, agitated by the North. In 1828 John with the intent never to return. Other fixed Quincy Adams was defeated on charges of stars of the Republic, with fear of change, are perplexing the world. What I can pro perly do to restore harmony, altho may prove fruitless, I shall try, I will deal in truth, frankness, and conciliation; and of hostility to the United States Bank; and shall favor such measures as will not compromise, in my judgment, the great prinples, of human liberty upon which our Government was established-if such shall be accepted as an adjustment of present difficulties. Whatever I might do under ordinary circumstances, neitler more nor less l shall feel it incumbent upon me to do now. To the people of the South our party has een most pertinacion-ly misrepresented; I and am willing to tell them that we intend them no harm; that, if Jefferson and Jackson were not dangerons, their apprehensions are infounded as to Mr. Lincoln. I am there ore, willing to give a congressional certifiate that we have been slandered; that the Republican party of to-day is no blacker than the R-publican party which, for twentyfour years in succession, found in Virginia successful candidates, for the Presidency nd that Mr. Hamlin is as immaculately white as is the gentleman from Ohio. [ Govatter than to have leaped into such turbid so tamed as to be ready to submit

return by their own volition, it will cost less be better associates in all time to come.

South as well as North; and because my own State had already ordered precisely lose occupying extreme positions in the this thing to be done before we assembled here. Moved by her own sense of propriety, Vermont will, in her own good

of the writ of hubes corpus and trial by jury, now practically enjoy. as well as to prevent the nefarious crime of kidnapping from being committed within to magistrates unknown to the Constitution, not. This invasive purpose, too, is

Such laws as these are common, and to tyrants or ly," and stand, as the flaming sword to defend the rights of men, as re cognized in all our republican constitutions,

whenever they shall be assailed. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, which erance-tenant at will-of one State, nor subsequent events have rendered historical, even a dozen States. Self-preservation for- it was decided that the master could seize tures is no remedy for its faults, as their the question would be squarely preservation. olds that our system should be inoculated his slave as any other property, wherever found, if there was no State law against it. Much of the legislation complained of was vent the possibility of lawless seizure of free black men. In the same case it was decid-State Legislatures, therefore, very generally prohibited their officers from aiding or assisting in such business. If this shows a lack of comity, it was in pursuance of this his time, there is but one party which decision of the Supreme Court. It is true, also, that the rigors of the fugitive slave act all its integrity in favor of the Union and the of 1850 multiplied and intensified such Constitution as it is. If this party fails in statutes. If, however, in doing this, State ress though this House, calculated to defeat for a hog pasture!" its duty, or lacks the courage equal to its L gislatures have transcended the object mission, either the Union will be destroyed, simed at, and any of their statutes of the Constitution of the United States which de it might cost less to abandon our inheritance clares, that "no person held to service or rivory of New-Mexico as a State in the and "no earthly power can compel the labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law of regulation therein, b charged from such service or labor." should be repealed without debate. It is never to be forgotten, and especially not Missouri line; but it leaves open what they now, that the "Constitution and the laws of hold to be the paramount question of the pursuance thereof," is "the supreme law of the land," "anything in the constitution or laws of any State the contrary notwith- holding State was free of doubt. sranding.

One of the propositions of the committee as offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, is to provide an amend ment to the Constitution which shall forbid noy passible future interference with slavery in the States where it exists. Such, un questionably, is the true meaning of the constitution now. I know of no party having the remotest intention of giving any other construction. The Republican ost solemn from by the fourth resolution of the Chicago platform, thus:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the dits of the States, and right of each State to order and control is own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essental to that ance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless inveson by armed force of the soil of any State as among the gravest of crimes,"

That is explicit, and among cool men vould be so regarded. Unfortunately, all nen at this time are not cool. The ution unanimously adopted by this House dusive, for once in harmony.

"Resolved, That neither Congress nor the cople or government of any non-slaveholdegislate upon, or interfere with, slavery in any slaveholding State in the Union."

Surely, after this, the possibility of decep on must be considered effectually throttled-

I have been unwilling to consider any work should be botched by journeymen; and I have tolerated the idea at this point alone, not because I thought it necessary, but that, if accepted as adjustment of present difficulties, it might, by perpetuating a wears the appearance of an evasion part of our present Constitution--reenactng it, if you please-perpetuate the whole. But I have, as yet, had no assurances that this will be taken in any larger sense than of "good so far as it go-s." To secure my support, it must be taken as a full and final the heresies of secession would be indis-

people, goaded by calumnions oratory, have the domestic institutions of any State. de a suicidal plunge; and I would give Whenever the affirmative of that doctrine time for sober truth to rise and reassert its shall be mai tained, it will be in some reactillio, that they ought to have known become extinct, and the spirit of the people judge of the United States of the district and bottomless waters, let us fling them at perial despotism. Then the Federal Goveast the drift wood that may float them to erament may as easily establish slavery in If they can have a chance to a free State as to abolish it in a slave State.

The particular form which this proposithan to plunge in after them, and they will tion has assumed appears to me objectionable, and unnecessarily complicated; and all It is not to those States now in armed that part which makes a discrimination his high prerogative to estop the dismem- revolt that I would offer the calumet; for tween the States should be stricken out berment of of the Republic, but only to li- they are no entitled even to an explanation But, if the substance of such a declarat ion cense and chy. He has looked benignly on to save them from suicide. They have not could serve the great purpose of conciliation the Union before Lincoln has been one secession. Like a clever old man with unruly sons, he has deprecated their conduct save that of force. But the border States would go to the extreme verge of liberality those now or recently in command, will have give assurances of a faithful redemption of tion? As a mere matter of taste, I would all the obligations imposed upon us by the not vote for it; but I would be willing to sactil the morning, when, if there was snything Nor will it be less sight of that secession lacking, it could be supplied by another jus- was begotten and nursed by the wolves of that fraternal sympathy that shall leave abundant that southern men have indulged.

message announced the formation of a con- would find it all right," but she was firm, presented the majority of the committee of requested to cause their statutes to be rethirty-three, nor yet altogether with the vised, with a view to ascertain if any of support from gentlemen of the South which southern States now demand as the thirty-three, hor yet altogether with the vised, with a view to ascertain it any or appet the sufficient for the matum, and as a condition precion with or tend to embar-would indicate that it is sufficient for the matum, and as a condition precion with the vised, with a view of any of the minority reports, I feel them are in conflict with, or tend to embar-would indicate that it is sufficient for the them are in conflict with, or lead to empar- would indicate that it is still be faithful adherence to present Conuseless to offer as a remedy what the pa- a recognizance and projection of al-To which I did assent, because it is re- tient avows will be flung out of the window, property in all the territory we now the various subjects upon which we shall spectful in its tone, pertinent to States and may properly be abandoned. Should or may the seceding States stand aloof, it would north latitude. This is in part of the be vain to attempt to give efficacy to this tenden compromise. It is proposed to measure, as its only inducement—general this a part of the Constitution.

cooperation-would be wanting. If it be said that this would be a surrenme or any of us who would preserve the whatesoever is right—because it is right. I der of any principal, 1 ask how? We to place it where it could not become the or any of us who would preserve the whatesoever is right—because it is right. I der of any principal, a subject of the permitted and void "through the assistance of the permitted and void through the permitted and void t called personal liberty bills, for none of not, unless you intend to accomplish an uncompromise has never been possible for a them, nor anything else, has prevented the constitutional end by constitutional means, well as safe from the reach of the S. ment. Compromises are under the ban execution of the fugitive slave law, though and the change of doing that even, can be of all parties, and to the advocates of se- repugnant to a large share of the legal and computed by tracing out the process. As moral sense of the country, which the it requires three-fourths of all the States to President says has been executed in every carry any amendment of the Constitution, contested case. That cannot be said of the with fifteen slave States sure to vote against torial Legislature, and hedged in h neutrality laws to prevent fillibusterism, nor it, no amendment authorising interference pending decissions of the Supreme of the laws for the suppression of the Afri- with slavery in the States could succeed, until the whole number of States amounted must the minority be forced to co So far as the legislation of Vermont is to sixty, and of these it would require the the fate of an empire no yet within concerned, I think it has been intended to entire concurance of forty five. It is un- grasp. mintain her reputation as the purest necessary to spend more time in discussing democracy in the world, the very sanctuary a measure that cannot pass, and which, if the condition of what we now pa of liberty, and to throw around all her in- it could pass, would not give the slave but whether we shall hereafter habitants, however humble, the safeguards States one whit more of security than they territory now free, and force slavery

> who is what assumed, would need five dol- announced in advance, and emblaze lars more to be persuaded to decide a case the very forehead of our Constitution ought to be, to all the States. They are in favor of slavery than for freedom, mer- The whole of this claim, as most merely legislative authority to enforce a bill ciless in its summary process, and with no been foreseen, will meet with an emp of rights, "dear to freemen and formidable trial by jury, compulsory upon all citizens denial. There is no part of it to join in the hunt of any runaway, so ob- the sanction of a great and high-mi noxious in its features that it would almost people. If the desire was simply roo seem to have been made repulsive by design, has yet been held by the highest that is practically enjoyed already. I judicial tribunals legally and technically desire reaches beyond that; if it is s constitutional. Such being the decision, and Chihuahua that is hunted in the nullification by inferior courts or Legisla- tance let those who mean it avow it. action is itself a nullity. The amendment whether those Mexican provinces proposed by the committee, although they obtained at the cost of breaking a may not reach to the extent of amelioration Union or not? whether secession of therefore set in motion, to compel masters to that they might have done without impair- co should be conquered-whether resort to United States authority, and pre- ing the constitutional purposes of law, are Carolina or Cuba must be bought? yet steps in the right direction; and though until after the present dangerous fit of they will not secure alacrity in the ordina- gestion shall have passed away, co ed that the legislation of Congress excludes ry excution of law, so long as life and liber- American people be all State legislation on the subject. Free ty are more precious than property, they more of the disjointed limbs of priest-rich and state legislation on the subject. will remove the general excuse for mobs. Mexico; and I trust that their hung No proposition to amend the law of 1850 that direction is forever appeared. would be likely to fail of being an improve- a man once who was always in lie ment; and these amendments ought not to about the boundary lines of his land a be refused by any just legislator, unless neighbor said of him, that he believed other provisions of an objectionale character the cap'n owned all Paradise he would shall be ingrafted upon them in their prog- rel with the devil just for a little strip a

substantial improvements here tendered. Another prosition of the committee is an the strips. But come what may, the enabling act for the admission of the Ter- will stand by the declaration of Henry ( course of the ensuing year. I am ready vote for the positive introduction of slave to admit that this would practically dispose either south or north of that line," of all the territory we now have which the 30'.) slaveholding States set up any claim in their ultimatum of a restoration of the of the free States, nor to consider how the United States, which shall be made in disposal of territory hereafter to be acquired, and will therefore be satisfactory, even if and other British provinces-the failure the question that it would become a slave- the first being the only possible hindre

the civilization of the territory is unequal to the task of supporting a State governm I trust that they are making progress in to sneer at New England, to talk of a wealth and education; but there is no evidence present showing either their capacity out, "sloughed off;" but this imbeelle sp or desire to emback in the experiment.

To be entirely frank, I do not think it can that almost every free ever practically become a slave State. It England within its borders, and thus le nust forever remain a pastoral country .- ened, some for aught I know, are in Whatever its mines, real or fabulous, may pance of the Puritan stock. It is evid attract, its tillage land skirting the borders the political Jonah would not be disposed of streams only, its arid waistes destitute of even if "down east" were to be thr water, can never support a population, much overboard. They remember the fabl beyond its present numbers; nor can a members rebelling against the head, or labor by

now prevails. By the organic act passed ten years aco in addition to the rights obtained by treaty, New-Mexico obtained the right of admis into the Union with or without slavery and during eight years of that time, the whole Federal patronage of the Governor Territory, no matter under what pretext, ment has succeeded in permanently forcing into that Territory eleven slaves only, ten ope, he retorted: And I condemn you of whom are women. With this state of stoy in Sinope. Cerlainly Vermont be facts I cannot but think whenever sooner for no concessions, asks no guarantees. Faor later, the subject shall be discussed, as years and in her infancy she stood along it would be at the formaton of a constitution, and such a doom, now in her maturity, wen on the 11th of February last is even more and all outside preasure on the people shall it possible to be enforced, would have explicit. Every member, Republicans in- be removed, they will decide the question terrors for her, as almost each one of le in favor of bumam freedom. But any people willing to vote pean servitude upon them- homes the means-industry and inconque selves, as they do in New-Mexico, are able will-of absolute independence. She State has the constitutional right to hardly to be trusted with the destiny of a can both feed and clothe herself with the

Under ordinary circumstances I should vote against enableing Mew-Mexico to king. come into the Union at the present time; Only those who desire to be cheated can be and I cannot find any thing in the present condition of affairs to release me from the acter, nor to their eminence in all the high obligation of doing so now. It has not ways of modern civilization, for among t mendment to the Constitution, lest a master been made apparent, if this measure could most seductive arguments addressed by sereceive the entire vote of this side of the cessionists to Georgia, to North Carolina, House, that it would be acceptable as a to Virginia, and to Maryland, each in turn measure of adjustment. But were it other- will find this: that they will become the no wise, I should not vote for it; because it principles heretofore made prominent, and New England; and though I am for conwhich I am unwilling to veil in a cloud.

There is another proposition, founded

upon the same section in the Constitution

upon which the law for the return of perons held to service escaping into another settlement. To that end, guarantees against State is based, in relation to fugitives from justice, which, in my opion, would in practice prove un-atisfactory, and instead of I know of no one who claims or desires curing present irritations, would multiply ernment Corwis.] I feel sure the southern the constitutional power to interfere with them tenfold. Heretofore, the requisition has been made by the chief exentive officer of one State upon the chief executive officer of another State. It is now propo ed Not standing on the soulless mote age, when all State rights shall have to make this requisition "upon the district in which the criminal may be found; whose duties are so defined and limited as necessarily to give the criminal laws of local Legislatures a wid-r and even national apdications, and at the same time blots of the sovereignty of a State altogether. If it be solely a judicial question to be determined, I answer that the Governors of most States are apt to be as able jurists as the Judges of these districts courts; nor can political predjudices be avoided by the change, for judges are now often appointed

The idea of a reconstruction of the Consas much in reference to their political affinishing. ties as to their legal knowledge. The de- who now bear despotic sway in the South mand must be made by a Governor, and it to those who hesitate to break away from is proper that it should be responded to by the ark of our covenant, is a fraud in an equal. Under the present practice, Southern aspect, as South Carolina and the Governors surrender fugitives from justice autocratic Yanceys have already imperious "passing the love of women," to them let us even the power of willful misrepresenta in the State to which they have fled. That northern aspect, as time will surely prewould seem to be a rule far less liable to claim. The abuse than the one proposed, and as equal mean something far different from a recon and just as can be devised. I trust this most struction, and nothing less than a revoluexceptionable project to change the old law and its consequences have been invoked

hereafter acquire, south of it would be a revival of the Misson promise, it would certainly seem exp Court, lest history should repeat But what is the necessaity for the mea Slavery has already obtained a foothall this Territory ; protected by the Is it not enough that this is The conclusion is irresi that it is not, after all, a contest without allowing the conqured pro-The present fugitive slave law, confided say even whether they will toleran

> the expansion of slavery into New M. Then let us not quarrel about any mo-

I do not propose to marshal the reson erable might be their condition when alone, or after the withdrawal of the States, and the necession of the Cara to the last-but I wish to make a way-The fatal objection to the measure is that remark touching the threat of sending tain States to "coventry." I know it is the fashion of some

> does not even excite pity. It will be for will let others make the application England makes no apology for the past, or will indulge in no envy for the future; h having no invincible sectional hatreds, any can do better than berself, she will be them God speed. It might be pertinent remind those who flippantly talk of own cising such a people, that when the Greek philosopher was banished from Si inhabitants possesses within their ow plow, the loom, and the avvil, no matter whether cotton or wool, flax or hemp.

These taunts do not arise from a positi dislike to the thrift of New England cha England of the cotton heptarchy; but the disgust arises from the obstinate voted ciliation, I cannot honestly say that I foresee any millennium at hand when they will have repeated of the fanaticism they have so long manifested in the persecution of the prophets of modern democracy, as that party will, I fear, continue to furnish abund

There seems to be a tenneity of purpose, by some amendment of the Constitution, to foist the word slavery into that instrument in order to secure to it, by a prolific breed of logical inferences, a higher degree protection as property. Not content will the language of the Constitution, it is hoped to make the rose, not more aromatic but still entitled to higher consideration under another name. I have not time to discust the length and breadth of this apparently very innocent proposition, and will only say that the language of the framers of the Constitution was well chosen, expressed all they intended, and all we intend now and forest er. Whether slaves are merely property or persons, in the language of Sterne guise thyself as thou will, still, slavery, said I, still thou art a bitter draught."

Among the resolutions reported by the real apprehensions, on this point; and if sides of the House, and of State-rights men, parts of our system of government; but, especially. "That the several States be respectfully may be tendered without sacrifice. I pre-